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- 7.—*Sherman and his Campaigns: a Military Biography.* By COL. S. M. BOWMAN and LT.-COL. R. B. IRWIN. New York: Charles B. Richardson. 1865.

WE have read every page and every line of this book, and all of it with satisfaction. It is a large volume of more than five hundred pages, and the only fault to be found with it is its weight and size. The superior attractiveness of small, light volumes is so generally recognized in these days, that it is matter of regret when a valuable book like this is published in a form which makes it heavy and hard to hold. The paper and print are good, and the proofs have been well read. The maps are excellent, and they are introduced as maps ought to be, and as they too seldom are. They are furnished or prepared by General Poe, Chief Engineer on the staff of General Sherman, and are carefully reduced so that each map is of the size of the pages of the volume. This is such an improvement upon the old method of binding in large maps, that space may well be spared for assuring publishers that there is hardly any one they can adopt that will be more appreciated by the majority of readers. When the large maps are unfolded, they make the volumes to which they are attached almost unmanageable, unless they are laid upon a table, and comparatively few people like to read in that way. Moreover, it is a delicate matter to unfold and fold them, and they are constantly tearing, much to the annoyance of the reader.

The book is the joint production of Colonel Bowman and Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin. The former was a lawyer before the war, and entered the service as First Major of a regiment of volunteer cavalry, and served with distinction in that and other capacities until he was assigned to the command of a department composed of Delaware and a portion of Maryland. The latter was a clerk in the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington before the war. He served on the staff of General McClellan for more than a year, and was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf, where he served for a long time as Adjutant-General of that Department.

They seem to have labored in perfect harmony. The style and spirit of the book are the same throughout, and scarcely an indication of divided authorship has attracted our attention. It does not appear what proportion of the book is the contribution of each. But for the announcement on the title-page, the reader would take it for the work of a single hand. The only exception that we notice is in the want of correspondence between the modest opinion expressed on page 475, that "the country and the world will probably agree in according him

[Sherman] military genius of a high order," and the warmer declaration on page 479, that "his written orders are luminous of the inspiration of his own matchless genius."

The style of the book is good throughout. It is simple, clear, straightforward, and manly: The authors have had free access to all the principal sources of authentic information, including Sherman's order and letter books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by him since the winter of 1861-62; and they have made faithful use of the means at their command. The result is the production of a very interesting and very valuable book. It is precisely what it purports to be, a Military Biography; not a philosophic and not a scientific military history. There is little said in it of tactics and strategy and logistics,—little about plans of campaign. We learn from it where General Sherman was born and when, who were his parents and his ancestors, and what he has been doing from his birth up to the time when he bade farewell to "Sherman's army." When we consider that this book was published within a year from the time when Grant saw his lieutenants carry the heights of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, we feel that its authors must have worked hard and well, and that it is not strange that such errors and inaccuracies have crept in as we are about to notice. The book is so good that it can afford a little friendly criticism.

In the first place, though the proof-reader has done his work well, he has not done it perfectly well. The worst errors that we have noted are the following:—

sufficient	for insufficient,	. . . . .	page 234
any for	" my,	. . . . .	" 235
loose for	" lose,	. . . . .	" 347
Nelson	" Wilson, three times on	. . . . .	" 415
impotence	" indolence,	. . . . .	" 446
enumerated	" enunciated,	. . . . .	" 452

Defects of style are not very uncommon, though not common. Sometimes they are plainly the result of haste, but sometimes, we fear, of an indulgence of a taste for fine writing, though this is generally strongly restrained. Thus we read on page 24, that "the Southern brain took fire as well [as the Southern heart]. Events took the bit in their teeth." With the Southern brain and the Southern heart on fire, and events with teeth, and with "the bit" in those teeth, it is no wonder that there was trouble. On page 425, it is said that Sherman destroyed every article of subsistence, &c. "in his desolate track." Sometimes there is a misuse of a preposition, of which the phrase already quoted, "luminous of inspiration," is an example. Sometimes there is a meaningless tautology, as "an absence of coherence or cohesion," "respect imposing reticence

or silence." Not unfrequently there is an awkward ellipsis, as where we read that Sherman's efficiency confirmed certain persons "in the correctness of their choice" of him, (page 22,) when the meaning is that his efficiency confirmed them in *their belief* of the correctness of their choice. A more common fault is the occurrence of certain sentences which we feel are all wrong, although they convey the author's idea with a fair amount of distinctness. The following quotations will illustrate our meaning: "Surface opinions change with the wind, but it is useless to argue against fundamental beliefs, and such was the character of Sherman's attachment to the Union." (Page 22.) "The salient point of this question is, that the result of any movement, by either side, was left to chance." (Page 27.) The curiously confused definition of the word *guerrilla*, on page 76, is another illustration.

These inartificial sentences are sometimes only blemishes, but sometimes they are a serious evil, from the fact that their use tends to obscure the meaning.

A fault of which there are too many instances consists in an incorrect use of the participle, by which the idea is sometimes made difficult to catch, and sometimes the wrong idea is given. Thus we read, on p. 101, "On the morning of the 22d, after removing about forty of the felled trees, the enemy appeared in large force in rear of the gunboats, and opened fire," &c. One would suppose that this must mean, after the enemy had removed certain felled trees, they appeared. But the truth is that it was our forces who removed the trees. Again, on p. 108: "The stream . . . could only be passed on the bridge, which the enemy did not attempt to destroy, and forming the troops in similar order beyond the bridge, only that Monro's brigade," &c.; and so the sentence wanders on for three or four lines, till the paragraph ends without even a verb to form the predicate for the noun or pronoun to which *forming* must be supposed to belong. Sometimes there is a sudden and confusing transition from a participial phrase to the use of a participle agreeing with the subject of a sentence, as on p. 112: "The three corps being in position, and Vicksburg as completely invested as our strength admitted, and, relying upon the demoralization of the enemy, . . . General Grant ordered," &c.

Some sentences are obscure, simply from haste and carelessness, as it would appear. Thus (p. 85): "Sherman's design was . . . to break the centre near Chickasaw Creek, at the head of a bayou of the same name, and, once in position, to turn to the right, Vicksburg, or left, Drumgould's."

Sometimes, though very rarely, a statement is made as a military proposition which seems not to have been properly considered.

Thus, in the account of the battle of Bull Run, after stating that the Rebel army was to act upon the defensive at that battle, ours upon the offensive, the book proceeds: "The advantage of ground would be with the enemy, the advantage of surprise, and the great advantage of cohesion at the moment of attack." The second of these statements is a novel and startling military proposition. That troops in position would have the advantage of surprise over troops advancing for the express purpose of carrying or turning a position, is hard to understand or believe.

Such mistakes as *left* for *right*, *west* for *east*, *March* for *May*, occur, but they are found here and there in almost all military books. The attentive reader easily detects such errors, without being misled by them.

The statement on p. 259, that General Howard, in 1862, "returned to the army in season to be with his corps at the second battle of Bull Run, and on the retreat from Centreville he commanded the rear-guard," is, we think, incorrect. Our impression is very strong that General Couch commanded the rear-guard on that retreat, and that General Howard reported for duty at Cloud's Mills, behind Alexandria, after the return of the army from Centreville.

So weak a statement as "General Sherman seems to comprehend the value of time in war," (p. 483,) should not find a place in so excellent a book.

We have pointed out errors and defects with some freedom, but the book deserves great praise. It is so short a time since the war ended, that there is no reason for expecting exhaustive, philosophic histories of it as yet. What is wanted now is the publication of accurate, straightforward, soldierly statements of matters of fact, and this book is such a statement in an eminent degree. It is remarkably accurate and remarkably clear. Its tone is good throughout, and sometimes a high order of military morality is inculcated in manly language. We may cite as an instance the remarks in regard to the relations between commerce and war, on page 73. Where the progress of the history leads the authors to touch upon delicate matters, involving the conduct and personal relations of men in eminent positions, their language is outspoken without being vehement, and the positions they assume are decided without being extreme. We have read many of the books already published about the late war, some of them purely military, some of them altogether popular. We have found in them much that had merit, and also much inaccuracy, ignorance, exaggeration, and vehemence. This book is neither purely popular nor purely military, but for a combination of these two characteristics, for accuracy, good sense, excel-

lence of tone, and candor, we think it, on the whole, though somewhat wanting in color, the most desirable book on the military history of the war, for the general reader, that has thus far fallen under our notice. And this is an outline of what we learn from it.

General Sherman's family is of English descent. His ancestor came to Massachusetts in 1634; and the family, after a long residence in Connecticut, moved to Ohio in 1815. General Sherman was born in that State in 1820. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1836, and graduated creditably in 1840. He served in the artillery in the South for the next six years, and in California during the Mexican War. He devoted much of his leisure at this early period to the study of geography, and to such legal studies as he thought might prove useful to him in his profession of arms. In 1853, he resigned his commission, and became the manager of a banking-house in San Francisco. In 1860 he was offered, and accepted, the position of Superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Academy. The ability which he displayed in that position caused the political leaders in Louisiana to feel extremely anxious to gain him to their side, but all their efforts were in vain. He used his influence to the fullest extent in favor of the Union; but when he saw that secession was determined upon, he decided at once upon his own course, and made known his decision to the Governor of Louisiana in a letter dated January 18, 1861, from which we copy some characteristic sentences:—

“SIR,—As I occupy a *quasi*-military position under this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the seminary, inserted in marble over the main door, was: ‘*By the liberality of the General Government of the United States: The Union — Esto Perpetua.*’

“Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives. . . .

“I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent the moment the State determines to secede; for on no earthly account will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to, or in defiance of, the old government of the United States.”

It is curious to remember that it was the man who wrote this letter,—and who wrote it in the far South, at a time when the hearts of so many men failed them for fear, and wrote it to resign a position which gave competence and influence at the moment, and was a sure stepping-stone to rapid military preferment,—who was suspected last spring by many, after rendering the most brilliant services to the cause of the Union, of being disloyal to the North, and treacherously friendly to the South.

His resignation was accepted at once. He did all he could to impress upon every one with whom he talked, from the President down, his conviction that war was inevitable, and that it would be long and bitter, but he tried in vain. He refused to have anything to do with such a "trifling expedient" as raising three-months regiments. When the regular army was increased, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, and was presently assigned to the command of a brigade in Tyler's division of the army commanded by General McDowell.

It seems strange to us, with our familiar knowledge of General Sherman's brilliant successes in the later years of the war, to read that he took part with his brigade in the battle of Bull Run. His loss was nearly a fourth of that of the entire army. He acted with vigor in the battle, and did good service afterwards in restoring order and discipline among the demoralized troops; but he seems to have sent his troops into action in a way which he would not have approved after he had acquired a little more experience. He was soon after appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and ordered to report, as second in command, to General Anderson, commanding the Department of Kentucky. This was in September, 1861. In the following month, when General Anderson was relieved at his own request, he assumed command of that Department. This period of his history is chiefly noticeable for his answer to the question of the Secretary of War, how many troops he would require in his department. His reply was: "Sixty thousand to drive the enemy out of Kentucky; two hundred thousand to finish the war in this section." When this answer was made public, it excited astonishment and indignation in the popular mind. A writer for one of the newspapers declared that he was crazy. The charge was very generally accepted as well founded. He was relieved by General Buell in the following month, and ordered to report to General Halleck, commanding the Department of the West. The sequel has proved that Sherman's estimate was not extravagant; for, as our authors say, many more than two hundred thousand men have been required permanently to hold Kentucky and Tennessee.

General Sherman worked hard, but occupied no prominent position, till March, 1862, when he took command of the Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. At the great battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, fought in April, 1862, General Sherman first showed plainly what manner of man he was. He so conducted himself that General Halleck, in recommending that he should be made a Major-General of Volunteers, used the following language, in a letter written from the battle-field: "It is the unanimous opinion here that Brigadier-General

W. T. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th." General Grant, writing to the War Department three months after, and urging General Sherman's promotion as a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and referring to the battle of Shiloh, declared, "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle."

We must pass very rapidly over the next seventy pages, which contain an interesting history of the events of the war in the West, so far as Sherman was connected with them, from April, 1862, when the battle of Shiloh was fought, to September, 1863, when the great concentration about Chattanooga began. This period includes the operations about Corinth, the unsuccessful attempt on Vicksburg, the capture of Arkansas Post, and the siege and fall of Vicksburg. The often-repeated charge, that General Sherman formally protested against General Grant's plan of operations against Vicksburg, is contradicted on page 129; and the explanation of the manner in which the charge arose, and the statements in refutation, seem to us to dispose of it altogether, especially when to them is added the emphatic language of General Sherman, quoted on page 471: "It is said I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested in my life, — never."

General Sherman was ordered, about the close of September, to move eastward toward Chattanooga. On the 25th of October, at Iuka, he learned that he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee. This had been done at the recommendation of General Grant, who, on the 18th of the same month, had assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, comprising the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. Sherman at once published, for the guidance of the officers and soldiers of his command, instructions that were full of vigor and wisdom. Commanders of corps and of posts were directed to assume the highest military powers allowed by the laws of war and of the United States. Trade was to be left to those who had no connection with the army. Every officer and soldier was to be at his post or with his colors, and none were to engage in any business save their sworn duty to the government. Citizens who assisted the troops in vindicating the national authority were to be assisted in turn by them, but there were to be no favors for those who failed to do so. All the property of such men that was useful in war might be freely taken, but must be accounted for as public property. To correspond or trade with the enemy constituted the individual a spy.

On the 27th of October a messenger floated down the Tennessee, over the Muscle Shoals, bearing this short message from Grant to

Sherman: "Drop all work on the railroad east of Bear Creek. Put your command towards Bridgeport till you meet orders." On the morning of November 15, Sherman rode into Chattanooga, in advance of his troops. The state of affairs was then substantially as follows. The armies of Grant and Bragg lay confronting each other, but our position had been materially improved by the movement of General Hooker, who, on the 28th of October, crossed the Tennessee on a pontoon bridge skilfully and rapidly laid during the preceding night by General W. F. Smith, and took up a position upon and in front of the heights on the left bank of Lookout Creek, and thus gave new lines of supply to our army, which was before in danger of starvation. Thus the movements had commenced by an advance of our right, for a special purpose; and it seems to have been Grant's plan, that, as soon as Sherman's troops arrived, they should form the left of our line, and turn the right of the position held by the main army of Bragg on Mission Ridge, and thus endanger his communications with his depot at Chickamauga, while Thomas, the Jupiter Stator of the battle of Chickamauga, advanced against and pierced his centre, and another part of the command demonstrated against his left on Lookout Mountain.

Sherman crossed the Tennessee above Chattanooga, and secured an advantageous position near the extreme right of the enemy, on the last heights of Mission Ridge. The sun rose brightly on the morning of November 25, and Sherman's bugles sounded the advance as it rose. He fought a stubborn fight till three, P. M., when "a white line of musketry fire in front of Orchard Knoll, extending further right and left and front, and a faint echo of sound, satisfied him that Thomas was moving on the centre. The attack on the left had drawn vast masses of the enemy to that flank, so that the result on the centre was comparatively assured." When the sun set, Sherman learned that Thomas had swept across Mission Ridge. The victory was won, and the pursuit commenced. Within forty-eight hours, Sherman knew that the enemy had "abandoned the valley of Chickamauga and the State of Tennessee, and was descending the southern slopes, whose waters flow to the Atlantic and the Gulf."

The account of this great battle would be more satisfactory if it included some description of Hooker's doings at Lookout Mountain, and some further details of Sherman's battle. There is no account of the cessation of the enemy's resistance to him. Two of his brigades fall back in disorder, when surprised by an attack on the right and rear. The enemy make a show of pursuit, are themselves checked by a flank fire, and seek cover behind a hill; and we are told nothing more about Sherman's troops till they commence the pursuit.

The next three chapters contain the story of Sherman's relief of Knoxville, of the Meridian Raid, of the disastrous Red River expedition; some interesting letters from Sherman about the treatment of inhabitants of conquered territory, the treatment of slaves, and the cultivation of abandoned plantations; the remarkable letters exchanged by Sherman and Grant when the latter was made Lieutenant-General; an account of the organization of the great army of the centre under Sherman as commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi; and interesting sketches of the career of Schofield, McPherson, and Thomas, the commanders respectively of the Armies of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee; and, in one striking paragraph, a statement of the contrasted qualities and acquirements of these three accomplished soldiers.

On the 10th of April, 1864, Sherman received his final instructions from the Lieutenant-General. His command consisted of about one hundred thousand men of all arms, and two hundred and fifty-four guns. This was the force which was to become so famous under the name of "Sherman's army." At this early period, he made known to the Commander-in-Chief his intention and confident expectation of subsisting his numerous army on the enemy's country, so far as their interruption of his communications might make it necessary.

The next chapter commences the story of Sherman's own campaign, and tells us how his army, beginning to move on the 7th of May, turns Johnston's left, and causes him to abandon Dalton, then drives him from Resaca, then turns Allatoona Pass, and how Sherman improved the last advantage by establishing at the Pass a secondary base. By the aid of the excellent maps, we can follow these and all the following movements step by step.

In the next chapter, we read of the continuation of Sherman's advance, including the operations about Pine and Lost Mountains and Kenesaw, — upon the last of which Sherman made two unsuccessful assaults, though they were in his judgment productive of good fruits, — the operations about Marietta, the passage of the Chattahoochee, and the advance of the army to a position in front of Atlanta, and the combats which took place there. These combats were brought on by General Hood, whom the fatuity of Jefferson Davis, or his personal hostility to Johnston, had preferred to the command of the Confederate Army of the West. They were sanguinary conflicts, but not attended with important results in the gain or loss of positions, and chiefly memorable for the death of McPherson, the accomplished and beloved young commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

The interest of this book has led us into too much detail in telling

what the first half of it contains; and now we must compress, as we arrive at the most interesting part of the volume. Fortunately, the movements of Sherman and his army after the fall of Atlanta are much more generally known than their movements before that great success was gained.

The efforts of that army were at last rewarded. The long and anxious waiting of the country came to an end. On the morning of the 2d of September, 1864, Slocum with the Twentieth Corps marched into and took possession of Atlanta. The colors of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, torn by the shot of Cedar Mountain, of the Antietam, and of Gettysburg, were planted in the Gate City of the South.

There was a brief period of rest after the long and exhausting effort. A great point had been gained, but much remained to do. Sherman,

“*Nil actum reputans dum quid superesset agendum,*”

was laying his plans deeply, and making minute preparations for their accomplishment. As a necessary preliminary, he determined to make Atlanta exclusively a military post. He issued his famous order for its abandonment on the 4th of September. The book tells us how the order was obeyed, and gives us, among other correspondence of the time, the striking letter which Hood's protest elicited from Sherman.

Jefferson Davis had made the fatal mistake of ordering an invasion of Tennessee. Sherman was not the man to be lured out of Georgia by such a movement. He despatched Thomas to Nashville, on the 28th of September, to take personal command of the rear, and when Hood began his disastrous march to the North, on the 1st of October, he followed him just far enough to be sure that he would pursue his plan of invasion, and then, having detached enough troops to enable Thomas to deal with him, he changed front to the rear, and was once more descending the Atlantic slope. His preparations for his great march were complete; Atlanta and Rome were destroyed, save their mere dwelling-houses and churches. On the 12th of November the last despatch was sent to Washington; the army stood detached and cut off from all communication with the rear, and “the colors pointed to the South.” His great plan, one of the most masterly, in our judgment, ever formed by a general, was successfully carried out. The book tells us the details of the grand story of which we all know the principal features. It tells us how the “lost army” marched to the sea, with its cavalry and skirmishers holding back the enemy on all sides, so that the main army marched as unseen of them as a god of Greek story wrapped in mist, till they grasped Savannah, and offered it as a Christmas gift to the nation; and how, meanwhile, Thomas fell back, concentrating his troops, and by his efficient lieutenant, Schofield, inflict-

ing a bloody check on the enemy at Franklin, then how he stood at bay at Nashville, while the country watched with almost breathless interest, in fear lest he should be crushed in his lines, till, on a morning dark with fog, he issued from them, more grandly than Wellington from the lines of Torres Vedras against Massena, and fell on Hood, and so dealt with him and his invading army that it ceased to exist, save as a disheartened rabble of half-armed and barefooted men, and as an organized force disappeared from history.

There are some interesting episodes in the history of these great events. The most so, to our thinking, is Corse's defence of Allatoona. There is something most impressive and affecting in the thought of the great captain, watching from the heights of Kenesaw the smoke that told of the danger of his beleaguered lieutenant, eighteen miles away, and waving to him with the little signal flags the few and simple, but sufficient, words of encouragement and exhortation.

As the book proceeds, the events with which it deals are those with which we are more and more familiar. It records the long-deferred punishment which at last fell upon South Carolina; the masterly movements in North Carolina, with the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and the battle of Bentonville; the surrender of the army of Johnston, the march to Washington, and the Grand Review. The book asserts that it was owing to Sherman that the army moved northward by land. At Savannah, he was met by instructions from Grant to embark his army, and hasten to the James River by water. Upon his earnest representations that it was better on every account, easier and quicker and healthier for him, and far more damaging to the enemy, to go by land than by water, he was permitted to do so, and the details were left to him. His army set its foot heavily upon the haughtiest district in the South; and the pillar of smoke by day and the pillar of fire by night accompanied his devastating march through South Carolina.

The last hundred pages of the book are taken up to a great extent by an account of the truce with Johnston, by the correspondence that went on during the truce, an account of the "Rejected Agreement," and a statement and discussion of all that was said and done by those in high position, particularly Mr. Stanton, General Halleck, and General Sherman, at and about that time. This discussion is conducted with candor, manliness; and ability, and adds much to the value of the book. It is plain that the authors have studied to exhibit the acts of General Sherman, as they were performed, and by the light of the existing circumstances. All through the book, he is allowed to speak for himself. His correspondence and his orders are very freely quoted. The book is from friendly hands, but not the hands of blind partisans. We believe it to have been written in the interest of truth.

In the last fifty pages, there is a collection of miscellaneous matter, much of which is interesting and valuable. Many letters of General Sherman are there published, of which the more noteworthy are those he wrote upon the subject of banishing newspaper correspondents from his lines, and adhering to that sentence as a necessary one, though Mr. Lincoln inclined to think otherwise; upon the method to be followed for checking the circulation in his army of discouraging and disloyal newspapers; his amusing letter to the Rebel chaplain, who complained of the loss of his horse; the letter full of cordiality and affectionate confidence, yet of a wise man's doubts, which he wrote to General Howard, on receiving the friendly letter in which he informed him that he had accepted the appointment of Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau; and the touching letter which he wrote to the commanding officer of the battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry, to thank him and them for their behavior to his child, whom they had made an honorary sergeant at nine years of age, and whose remains they had escorted to the grave.

Information is also given in this part of the book as to Sherman's appreciation of the value of railways in war, and of the manner in which he succeeded in so marvellously developing their capacity; as to his treatment of the question of furnishing rations to the poor citizens of the districts he entered, while his army were in want of provisions and forage; as to his views of the manliness of the Northern States in seeking to fill their quotas by enlisting blacks in the South to do the work of shirking Northern whites, &c. There are also to be found some most interesting speeches of General Sherman, full of information and full of his striking peculiarities of style.

The book contains excellent portraits of eight of the most prominent officers of "Sherman's army," including Sherman himself.

We would gladly say more, especially about Sherman's singular magnanimity, as shown on several important occasions, but want of space forbids; and we believe that enough has been said to satisfy any one who is fond of reading about the late war and its heroes, that this is one of the most satisfactory books about it that he can procure.

8. — *Artemus Ward; his Travels.* — Part I. *Miscellaneous.* — Part II. *Among the Mormons.* With Comic Illustrations by MULLEN. New York: Carleton, Publisher. 1865. 12mo. pp. 231.

ARTEMUS WARD's popularity, having extended itself over America, has reached England, and now promises to become as great there as here. Whatever may be the subtle causes which of late have brought